

# 3-Level Monitoring Framework

Level 1: Inventories and Landscape Profiles (State Wetland and Riparian Inventory)

Level 2: Rapid Assessment (CRAM)

Level 3: Intensive Monitoring and Special Studies (IBIs,

#### What is CRAM?

- Expert "walk and talk" diagnostic tool
- A standard set of questions with mutually exclusive multiple choice answers
- About a half day of field time per Assessment for 2-3 person team
- Required expertise comparable to jurisdictional delineation

# Purpose

Track net change in wetland and riparian condition to ease the burden of reporting under CWA 401, 404, 305b, 304d, plus state WDR, FGC 1600, no-net-loss policies.

# Purpose

Provide public access to basic wetland information to assist environmental education and science.

# CRAM Scope

All wetlands of all types in California

lacustrine, estuarine, coastal lagoon, riverineriparian, depressional, wet meadow, vernal pools, playas, seeps and springs

CRAM wetland classes are cross-walked to NWI and the State Wetland Inventory

# CRAM Scope

# Only compare wetlands of the same kind







Function follows from structure and form ...

Basic wetland condition can be assessed using visible field indicators.

## Living resources matter most...

A monitoring program is not about the wetlands per se, but the life and services that wetlands should support.

More wetland is better ...

Larger natural wetlands in better condition provide more service to society.

More complexity is better ...

Greater natural complexity means richer native communities.

# Spatial Template of Driving Forces

Stress and disturbance originate outside the wetland, in landscape context

Buffer zone exists between stressors and wetland

Condition is assessed at the wetland

# Hierarchy of Assessment Approach

Wetland Sites, have one or more

Assessment Areas, for which there are

**Attributes of Condition** 

which have

'ary among Wetland Classes Metrics, which have

States, which have

**Scores** (cf reference conditions)

Same for all Wetlands Classes

# Reference Concepts

- Metrics are scored relative to statewide ideal (ideal varies between wetland classes).
- For each metric, a network of reference sites is needed to represent the full range of condition. Regional networks may be helpful.

# Steps to Complete a CRAM Assessment

Step 1	Assemble background information about the management and history of the wetland
Step 2	Classify the wetland using the California State Wetland Inventory
Step 3	Verify the appropriate season and other timing aspects of field assessment
Step 4	Determine the boundary and estimate the size of the wetland
Step 5	Determine the boundary and estimate the size of the AA (if not the same as wetland)

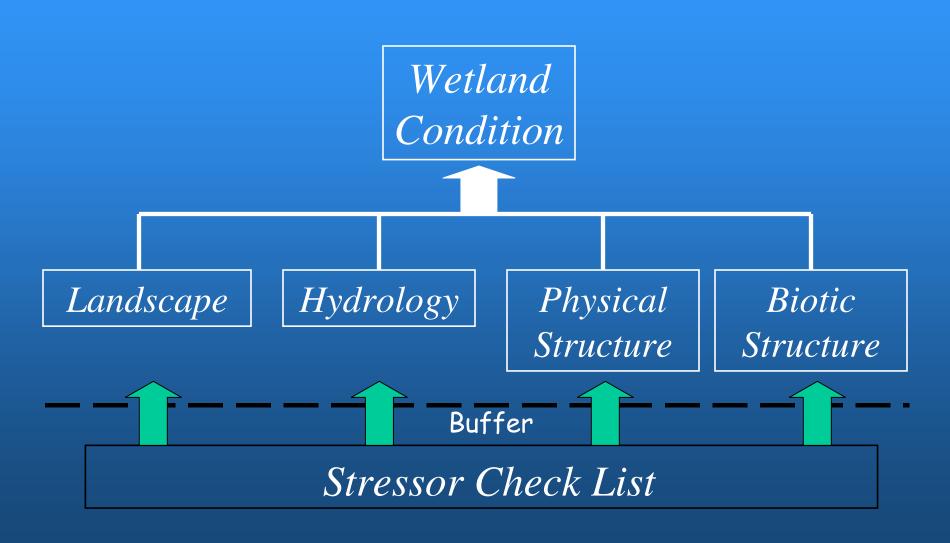
# Determine the boundary and estimate the size of the AA (if not the same as wetland)

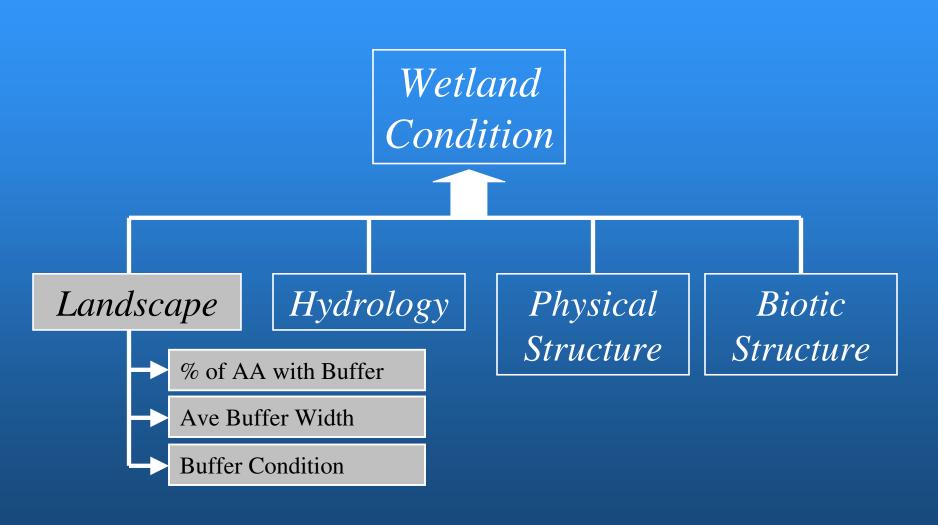
- Hydrological criteria
- Time criteria
- Nature of site
  - Small sites: "features approach"
  - Large sites: "random start approach"
- Purpose of assessment
  - Ambient: one AA per site ok
  - Site assessment: may need multiple AAs per large site

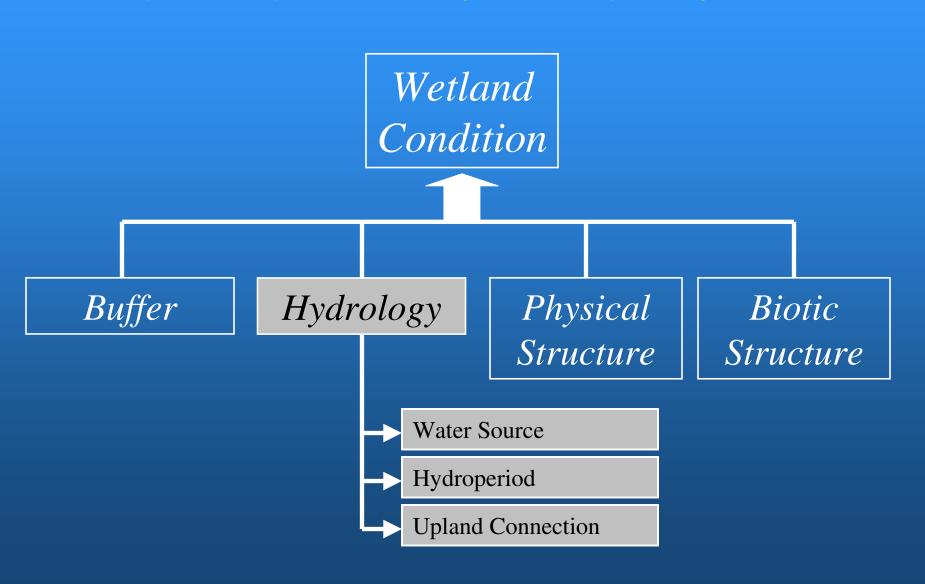
# Steps to Complete a CRAM Assessment

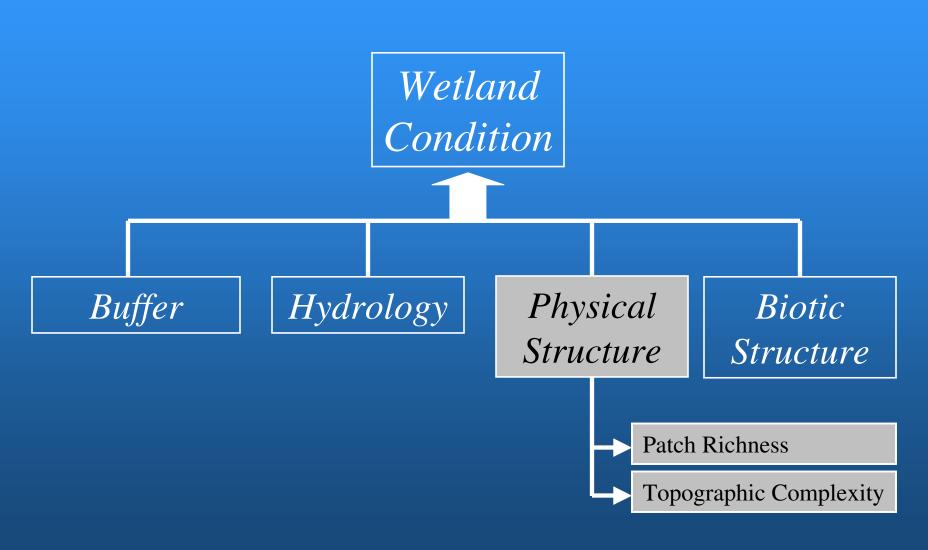
Step 6	Conduct the office assessment of stressors and on-site conditions of the AA
Step 7	Conduct the field assessment of stressors and on-site conditions of the AA
Step 8	Complete CRAM assessment scores and QA/QC Procedures
Step 9	Upload CRAM results into regional and statewide information systems

#### CRAM Conceptual Framework: Condition and Stressors









Wetland Condition

Buffer

Hydrology

Physical Structure Biotic Structure

No. of Plant Layers Present

% Layers Dominated by Natives

No. of Co-dominants

% of Co-dominants as Natives

Organic Matter Accumulation

Interspersion & Zonation

Plant Species Richness

Vertical Biotic Structure

### CRAM Results: Attribute & Site Scores

Percent of Maximum Possible

